S/112/59/000/012/066/097
A052/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 189, # 25222

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, N.V.

TITLE: Automation of Rolling and Press Equipment

PERIODICAL: Sb. statey. Ural'skiy z-d tyazh. mashinostr. im. S. Ordzhonikidze, 1958, No. 1, pp. 29-55

TEXT: An automatic control of rolling mills and mechanisms manufactured by the plant has been developed and partly realized for some years past at the Uralmashzavod. The following descriptions and circuits are given: a) automatic control of the blooming head part mechanisms: ingot carrier, take in rolling table, pusher, catch, swivel table and feeding rolling table; b) automatic control of the blooming working line mechanisms: rolling and working rolling tables, base rolls, main drive and clamping appliance of the stand; c) clamping appliance of the blooming mill; d) automatic control of the blooming cutting and finished product disposal line mechanisms: shears, balance, stamping machine and pushers

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onto the chain conveyer; e) automatic control of plate mill 2800 mechanisms; f) automatic control of cold rolling mill equipment for pipes of a varying cross-section; g) automatic control of forging and pressing equipment. The work of pulse automatic control devices for rolling mills is considered. A list is given of automatic control devices which still have to be produced to widen the scope of rolling equipment automation. There are 17 illustrations.

V.Ye.Kh.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

YEREMEYEV, N.V.

Plane hinge mechanisms simulating multiple-valued functions of a single argument. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser.1 : mat., mekh.16 no.6:49-53 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kafedra prikladnoy mekhaniki Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Machinery--Models)
(Functions)

BORISENOK, I.T.; GENEROZOV, M.N.; YEREMEYEV, N.V.; KARAMYSHKIN, V.V.; KUZOVKOV, N.T.; BORISENOK, I.T.; KULIKOVSKAYA, N.V.; SAVINOV, G.I., kand.fiz.-mat. nauk, dots. [deceased]; PIROGOV, I.Z.; Prinimali uchastiye: BALAYEVA, I.A.; BALAKIN, B.M.; BELYAYEVA, G.M.; BELYAKOV, V.I.; VELERSHTEYN, R.A.; ZHARKOV, G.M.; KOROLEVA, V.Ye.; LITVIN-SEDOY, M.Z.; POPOV, A.I.; PRIVALOV, V.A.; STUKALOVA, L.M.; CHISTYAKOV, A.I.; SAVVIN, A.B., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, K.S., tekhn. red.

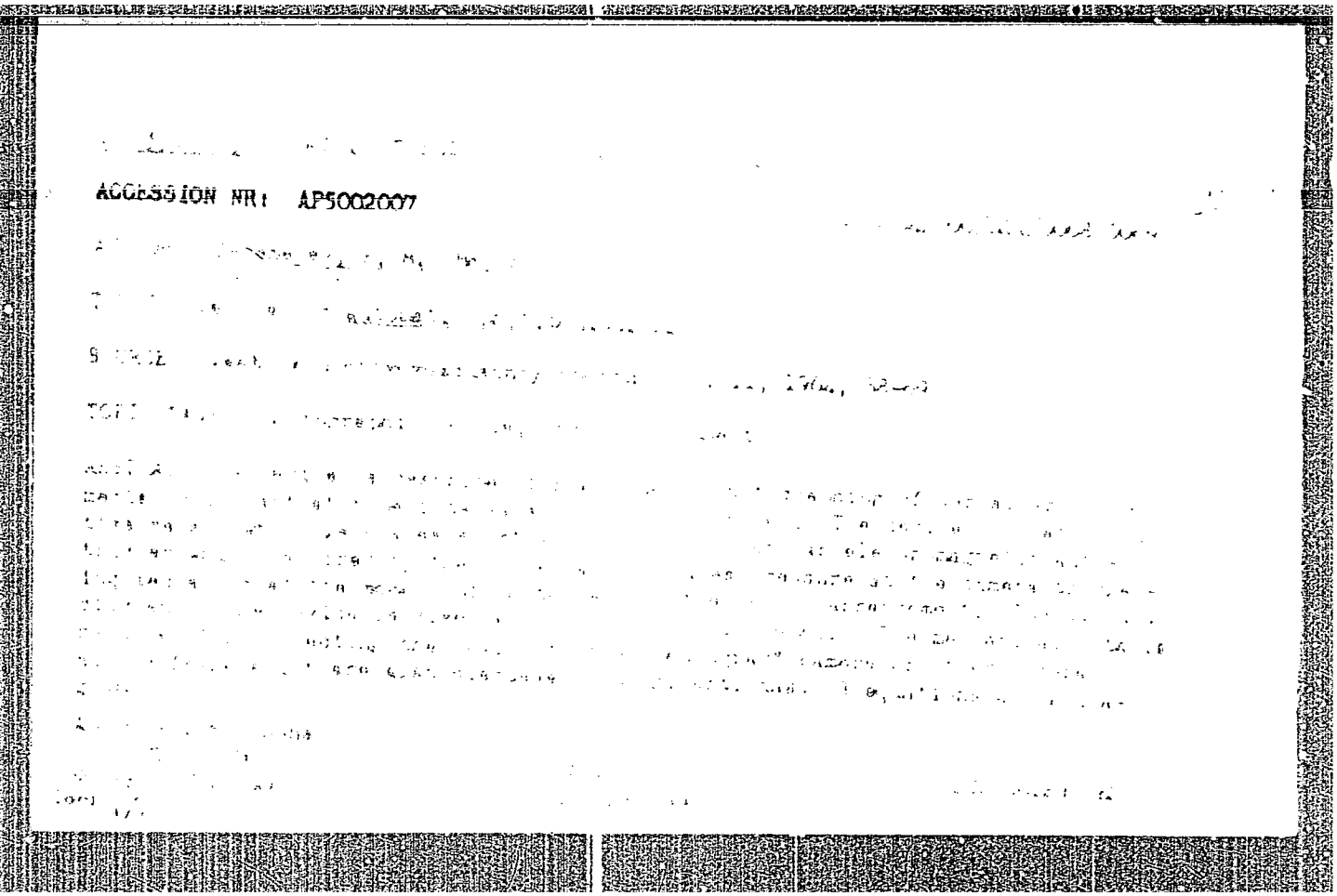
[Laboratory work in theoretical and applied mechanics] Laboratornyi praktikum po obshchei i prikladnoi mekhanike. Moskva, Izd-vo mosk. univ. 1963. 233 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra prikladnoy mekhaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Balayeva, Balakin, Belyayeva, Belyakov, Velershteyn, Zharkov, Koroleva, Litvin-Sedoy, Popov, Privalov, Stukalova, Chistyakov).

(Mechanics--Laboratory manuals)

MASLYAKOV, Vasiliy Nikolayevich; ARNSHTEYN, G.E., retsenzent; SHIRINKIN, A.D., retsenzent; SHARAPOV, V.N., red.; YEREMEYEV, P.G., red.; FEDYAYEVA, N.A., red. izd-va; RIDNAYA, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Raft towing]Buksirovka plotov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1962. 185 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Towing) (Rafts)



L 25969-66

ACC NR: AP6005986 SOURCE CODE: UR/0256/65/000/008/0067/0069

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, P. M. (Major)

ORG: None

TITLE: A control device

SOURCE: Vestnik protivovozdushnoy oborony, no. 8, 1965, 67-69

TOPIC TAGS: civil aviation, control circuit, tracking equipment, tracking system, circuit design

ABSTRACT: An electric control device indicating the aircraft position on an air route chart is described. The device was designed for civil aviation aircraft and can fix the position with an accuracy of 1 to 2 minutes. The device is used in connection with the route chart on which indicating lamps can be placed along the air routes. The lights are of different colors for speeds of 350, 650 and 850 km/hr. It was recommended that a 1:1000000-scale map be used for the chart. The device is composed of a rectifier, voltage dial switch, voltage distributor, plug panels, signal system and indicating colored lights. Diodes of D-7 or DG-Ts types can be used for rectifiers.

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L 25969-66

ACC NR: AP6005986 O

Clockwork of "Budilnik" (alarm-clock) type and "Baudot" brushes were used for the voltage dial switch. The position of the aircraft is determined on the basis of speed and map scale by using appropriate plugs on plug panels. The design and use of plug panels was described and illustrated. The route lamps are connected in parallel with relays actuating a signal light or the ringing of a bell. Operation of the device was explained with the help of a diagram showing the general arrangement of the circuit. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 17,09,01/ SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 000 / OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 FW

YEREMEYEV, P. P.

YEREMEYEV, P. P. -- "The Nutritional Value of Birch Leaves in the Feeding of Oak Silkworms in Novosibirskaya Oblast." Sub 12 May 52, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst Imeni V. I. Lenin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

YEREMEYEV, P.P.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1512

Author : P.P. Yeremeyev
Inst : Not Given
Title : The Effect of Microfertilizers and Industrial Waste Products on Boosting the Yield and Accumulation of Sugars and Carotin in Corn

Orig Pub : Tr. Novosibir. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 10, 97-105

Abstract : In the "V chkhoz" [training farm] of the Institute and in the Sovkhoz of the zinc factory of Kemerovskaya Oblast in 1956, the effect of the microelements on the development, yield and accumulation of sugars and carotin in corn was studied. The experiments were carried out according to the plan: 1)P_c 2.5 centners per hectare; 2)P_c + clinker (waste from the zinc factory); 3)P_c + microelements in the form of salts of Cu, Zn, Mn, Li; 4) clinker; 5) microelements Cu, Zn, Mn, Li; 6) control. The best growth of corn was noted with the combination of P_c clinker. Corn plant analyses in the tests of the institutes "uchkhoz" have shown that in the combination NH_4NO_3,

Card : 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1512

P_c and potassium-lithium wastes (K), the volume of sugars increased by 63%, in one the increased K by 54%, in the combination of NH_4NO_3 and microelements - by 42%. The content of carotene in the plants increased on the average 55% in all sections fertilized with waste and microelements. Most of the carotin accumulated during the period of lactic-waxy ripeness; therefore, an early harvest of corn for the silo is not expedient.

MAKEYEV, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEREMEYEV, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Hard facing the flanges of electric locomotive wheel tyres in carbon dioxide. Svar. proizv. no.6:6-8 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

YEREMEYEV, Petr Vladimirovich; MAKEYEV, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; BERESTOVOY, Ye.I., inzh.red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Hard facing and strengthening bands in locomotives; practices of leading depots] Naplavka i uprochnenie bandazhei lokomotivov; opyt peredovykh depo. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958. 46 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Hard facing) (Car wheels)

YERMOLYEV, P.V., dotsent; [illegible], N.G.

Vibrational-arc building up of worn locomotive parts. El[illegible]
i tepl. tiaga 5 no.[illegible] My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Yermolyev). 2. Nachal'nik depo Pererva Moskovskoy dorogi (for Pustovoy).
(Railroads--Repair shops--Equipment and supplies)
(Locomotives)

YEREMEYEV, P.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKEYEV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Design and performance of the universal automatic head for the weaving arc welding in the building up of parts for the rolling stock. Trudy MIIT no.160:57-75 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies)

YEREMEYEV, P.V.; KHOLOPOV, I.I.; BLYUS, V.G.

Experimental pipelining of a gas and oil mixture from the Zemankul field to the central jack plant. Neftepром. delo no.12:35 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Gunzhaneft'".

CHESNOKOV, B.V.; YEREMEYEV, S.P.

Decrystallization of metamict pyrochlore under natural conditions.
Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.3:683-685 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Severdlovskiy gornyy institut im. V.V.Vakhrusheva. Predstavleno akademikom N.V.Belovym.
(Crystallization) (Metamict state) (Pyrochlore)

YEREMEYEV, S.V.; ISTOMINA, R.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Collective farm is raising standards of agriculture. Zemledelie 7 no.11:35-37 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Sverdlova, Bogdanovichskogo rayona, Sverdlovskoy oblasti (for Yeremeyev). 2. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Istomina).
(Bogdanovich District--Agriculture)

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary, Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Sep 53

"Experience in the Application of Citrate-Phenolized Blood of Animals That Have Recovered From the Foot-and-Mouth Disease," Vet Physicians S. Z. Yeremeyev, N. V. Krasnenkov

Veterinariya, Vol 30, No 9, pp 26-27

Treated blood of animals recovered from foot-and-mouth disease with citrate and phenol. Found that administration of blood treated in this manner protected adult cattle and calves against infection with foot-and-mouth disease, and alleviated symptoms in those animals which caught the disease, notwithstanding the fact that the infection was complicated by tuberculosis and brucellosis.

270772

YEREMEYEV, T.

At the Congress of Turkmen Trade Unions. Sov. profsoiuzy 6 no.4:42-45 Ap '58. (Turkmenistan--Trade unions) (MIRA 11:5)

YEREMEYEV, T.

In Cuba. Sov. profsoiuzy 7 no.14:56-59 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1.Rukovoditel' Sovetskoy profsoyuznoy delegatsii v Kube.
(Cuba--Politics and government)

YEREMEYEV, T.

Concern for the people is first and foremost. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.13:13-15 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy zhilishchno-bytovym otdelom Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov.
(State farms)
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.--Auditing and inspection)
(Trade unions)

YEREMEYEV, Timofey Vasil'yevich; POTASHNIKOV, Fedor Petrovich; KUZNETSOVA, N.I., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Problems in housing and public services; collection of resolutions and instructions] Zhilishchno-bytovye voprosy; sbornik postanovlenii i instruktsii. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1960. 255 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Housing) (Service industries) (Retail trade)

TELEMEYEV, V. (Magnitogorsk)

A journal's anniversary. Kryl. rod. 15 no.3:27 Mr '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

S/755/61/000/003/024/027

AUTHORS: Beskorovannyy, N.M., Yeremeyev, V.A., Tomashpol'skiy, Yu.Ya.

TITLE: The diffusion mobility of lithium in iron and steels.

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Metallurgiya i metallovedeniye chistykh metallov. no.3. 1961, 233-248.

TEXT: The paper describes an experimental determination of the diffusion processes of the corrosionally highly aggressive Li in structural materials. The less-than-1-sec half-life of radioactive Li^8 and Li^9 discouraged their use; hence, the flame-photometry method outlined by N.S. Poluektov (In Metody analiza po fotometrii plameni – Methods of flame-photometric analysis. Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1959). This method constitutes a non-photographic spectral method in which a photoelement and a galvonometer are used to record the radiation of the specimen. The readily excited Li line 6708 Å with an excitation potential of 1.9 ev was found convenient for the present study. A straight-line variation of radiation intensity versus Li concentration was found for concentrations up to $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ wt.%. A schematic view of the equipment setup for the determination of the Li in the flame is shown and explained, including the aerosol generator, a large-particle and droplet catcher, a mixer, and an acetylene-air burner, a monochromator (6708 Å), a

Card 1/3

The diffusion mobility of lithium in iron and steels. S/755/61/000/003/024/027

photoelectronic multiplier, and a range-shunt-equipped light-beam galvanometer with a sensitivity of 10^{-8}-10^{-9} a/mm. The test specimens were cylinders 12-16-mm diam, 30-35 mm high. Annealed specimens were placed in technical-Fe beakers which were filled with Li in a vacuum equipment and placed in stainless-steel containers which were sealed in an arc furnace in an Ar atmosphere and held at T = 600, 800, and 1,000°C. After diffusion soaking the Li was leached out with water. A 0.05-0.1-mm layer was taken off the cylindrical surface (after removal of a possibly Li-contaminated face layer of sufficient thickness), dissolved in a HNO_3-HCl mixture, and analyzed. At any one T a maximum Li content occurs not at the surface, but at some depth (of the order of 1 mm), at a value and at a depth which increase with C content in the steel. Intense surface-grain disintegration is observed (photos). The diffusion mobility of Li in steels is found to be appreciable, comparable with that of C. It is greater in α-Fe than in γ-Fe. The presence of C deepens the penetration of the Li. Li corrosion reduces the microhardness of technical Fe and of the ferrite in C steels, possibly in part by microscopic-pore formation. Such structural changes occur only in regions in which the Li diffusion is substantial. The Li penetration proceeds preferably along the grain boundaries which are ordinarily enriched with impurities such as C, S, etc. Thus it is confirmed, as was stated by the senior author et al. (in no.2 of the present sbornik, Atomizdat, 1960) that S inclusions serve as focal points of corrosion. The even

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The diffusion mobility of lithium in iron and steels. S/755/61/000/003/024/027

more consequential modifications in the austenitic and perlitic structure as a result of the Li-produced C leaching are pictured and interpreted. In round figures, the corrosion-affected Li-saturated structure has one-half the depth of the deepest Li penetration. C steels soaked in liquid Li undergo significant volumetric increases; their density decreases with increasing C content in the steel. This must be attributed to the formation of low-density phases, such as Li_2C_2 et al. The high-T formation of low-density phases is accompanied by significant plastic deformations, whereupon cooling results in crack-formation (photo). In addition to the change in microhardness, the strength and the plasticity of C steels are impaired by Li penetration, especially in high-C steels and at high T. Thus, e.g., steels 45 and 70 acquire the properties of low-grade pig iron at T 800-1,000°C, an embrittlement that must be attributed to intense microporosity formation. There are 18 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references (4 Russian-language Soviet, 1 presumably Russian-language Chinese, and 1 English-language). The participation of E. A. Korepanov, L. M. Ozerov, and M. V. Teregulov in the work is acknowledged.

ASSOCIATION: MIFI (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute).

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6036018 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/010/0057/0058

AUTHOR: Subbotovskiy, V. P.; Yeremeyev, V. B.

ORG: Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrosvarki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Continuous multilayer facing under flux without slag removal

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 10, 1966, 57-58

TOPIC TAGS: metal facing, mechanized facing, continuous facing, multilayer facing, metal deposition, slag, electrodeposition

ABSTRACT: A method of block-sequence, mechanized, multilayer metal facing without slag removal is described. In this method, the face metal deposition is achieved by continuous reciprocal motion of a consumable electrode under a flux along the weld axis with the electrode forward travel (a_1) always greater than the backward travel (a_2). To ensure a constant cross section along the entire length of the facing surface, the relationship $a_2 = a_1(n - 1)/(n + 1)$, where n is the number of the deposited facing layers, should be strictly maintained. Facing by moving the electrode instead of the workpiece produced better bead formation at electrode travel speeds well above 40 m/hr. The metal deposition rate (v_d) depends on the electrode travel speed (v_t) and is expressed by the formula $v_d = v_t/n$, where n is the number of deposited layers. Block-sequence facing requires high-meting fluxes with low electric conductivity. The best results were obtained with AN-28 flux; a

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.92

ACC NR: AP6036018

sound poreless three-layer facing was deposited at a speed of 40 m/hr. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun66/

Card 2/2

V. D. YEREMEYEV

PA156T21

USSR/Engineering - Power Plants, Electric Nov 49
Currents, Electric -
Direct

"Locating Damage in DC Circuits at Electric Power Stations and Substations," V. D. Yeremeyev, A. K. Mann, Engineers, 3 pp

"Elek Stants" No 11

At present, faults on DC circuits are located by "breaking down" and checking damaged line with a megger. Describes own method which can be used without switching off current. (Editor notes method needs further improvement and operational check.) Includes five diagrams.

156T21

Yeremeyev, V.D.

KOZLOV, V.A., inzhener; YEREMEYEV, V.D., inzhener.

Use of cut-off switches for automatic switching-in of reserve capacity. Elektrichestvo no.6:75-77 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Leningradskaya kabel'naya set'.
(Electric switchgear)

S/006/61/000/011/002/002
D054/D113

AUTHORS: Batrakov, Yu. G., Yeremeyev, V. D. and Savinov, L. B.

TITLE: Investigations and practical use of the NL-3 level

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 11, 1961, 29-32

TEXT: The article deals with investigations and the practical use of the НЛ-3 (NL-3) level. Investigations were conducted by the Department of Geodesy of the Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zemleustroystva (Moscow Institute of Survey Engineers) and the Central Establishment of the Vsesoyuznaya kontora Sel'khozaeros"yemka (All-Union Office for the Aerial Surveying of Rural Areas). The device has an optical altimeter built in the telescope which consists of a reticule of altimetric hachures protected by etched glass. The image of these hachures can be seen in the left part of the visual field of the telescope on a silvered strip; the image of the staff, of the middle hachure of the graticule and the two anallactic hachures can be seen in the right part. The position of the altimetric hachure in the visual field of the telescope depends on the inclination angle of the directional ray. The functioning of the level depends on the point-to-point

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correspondence of the altimetric hachure with the middle horizontal hair of the graticule at the horizontal position of the directional axis of the telescope. The authors describe the functioning of the NL-3 device which was used in stereotopographic surveying in the Smolenskaya Oblast' and in the Moldavskaya SSR in 1960 and compare the results obtained with the results obtained by geometrical levelling. The NL-3 level can be used for altitudinal field observations, for stereotopographic surveying, and for compiling a vertical control network for an aerophotographic survey. The NL-3 level is also recommended for operations in regions with broken conformation, as well as for surveying roads, transmission lines, pipelines, etc. The disadvantage of the device is that the prism for observing the spirit level bulb is fixed at such a distance from the lens ring that it is impossible to observe the bulb when taking the readings from staffs. Scientist A. N. Kolmogorov is mentioned in the article. There are 2 tables.

YEREMEYEV, V.F.

Significance of mito-genetic irradiation for peptide synthesis in the liver [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.5:60-64 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kabineta mitogeneza (zav. - prof. A.A. Gurevich) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(LIVER, metabolism
peptide synthesis, mitogenetic analysis of selective scattering of ultraviolet radiations in hungry animals (Rus))
(PEPTIDES, metabolism
liver synthesis, mitogenetic analysis of selective scattering of ultraviolet rays in hungry animals (Rus))
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS, effects,
on liver peptide synthesis, mitogenetic analysis of selective scattering of rays in hungary animals (Rus))
(HUNGER, experimental
eff. of ultraviolet rays on liver peptide synthesis in hungary animals mitogenetic analysis of selective scattering of ultraviolet rays (Rus))

YEREMEYEV, V.F.

Analysis of the mechanism of degradation mitogenic irradiation [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.6:95-100 Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz kabineta mitogeneza (zav. - prof. A.A. Gurvich) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(LIVER, physiology,
energy degradation mitogenic irradiation (Rus))
(TEMPERATURE, effects,
liver energy degradation mitogenic irradiation (Rus))
(ENERGY,
same (Rus))

GURVICH, A.A.; YEREMEYEV, V.F.; LIPKIND, M.A.

Mitogenic irradiation of the neuromuscular system as a method for the analysis of its molecular substrate. Report No.3: Regulatory effect of spinal centers on the molecular substrate of muscles in animals of various ages and the role of the regulation in muscle metabolism. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.4:57-61 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz kabineta mitogeneza (zav. A.A.Gurvich) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym.

(SPINAL CORD) (MUSLCE) (CELL DIVISION (BIOLOGY))

YEREMEYEV, V.F.

Analysis of the mechanism of mitogenic irradiation of the liver in mice with implanted cancerous tumors. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.4:102-106 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz kabineta mitogeneza (zav. - prof. A.A.Gurvich) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.

(LIVER) (CANCER) (CELL DIVISION (BIOLOGY))

YEREMEYEV, V.F.

List of amendments made in "Fundamental rules governing the production of 1:10000, 1:25,000 1:50,000 and 1:100,000 topographic maps" published in the journal "Geodezia i kartografiia" No.3, 1956. Geod. i kart. no.1:49-52 Ja '64.

Remarks on the calculation of leveling altitudes in foreign countries. Ibid.:52-60 (MIRA 17:9)

L 3740-66 EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5027640 CZ/0023/65/009/002/0128/0137

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, V. F. (Doctor)

TITLE: Method of computing the disturbing potential, plumb-line deflections and Stokes' constants on the basis of Molodenskiy's integral equation for the disturbing potential [This paper was presented at the Symposium on the Determination of the Figure of the Earth, October 6 - 10, 1964, Prague]

SOURCE: Studia geophysica et geodaetica, v. 9, no. 2, 1965, 128-137

TOPIC TAGS: geodesy, integral equation, gravity, earth gravity, gravimetry, approximation

Abstract [Author's English summary, modified]: The article presents formulas for the expression of corrections of Stokes' approximations of the disturbing potential, plumb-line deflections and the coefficients of expansion of the disturbing potential in terms of spherical harmonics. When used for the computation of plumb-line deflections in any terrain conditions, these formulas ensure a relative accuracy of the order of the Earth's flattening if the distance between the given and a current point is greater

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L 3740-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5027640

than 300 km. In conditions of an undisturbed relief, this distance may be diminished and reduced to zero in flat areas. In difficult terrain conditions inside the central zone, the application of Molodenskiy's equation for the disturbing potential together with the equation for the single layer density is necessary. The projections of the elementary areas onto the reference sphere may be formed by arcs of meridians, parallels and diagonals of the corresponding trapezia. Besides the gravity anomalies and Stokes' approximation values of the disturbing potential, the mean slope of the Earth's surface and the mean square value of that slope must be known for the elementary area in question. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 15 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issled. inst. geodezii, aerosyemki i kartografii, Moscow (Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry and Cartography)

SUBMITTED: 060ct65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, MA

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001 JPRS

Card 2/2

L 3024-66 EWT(1) GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5026870 CZ/0023/65/000/009/0001/0013

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, V. F. 44,55

TITLE: Problem of determining normal heights

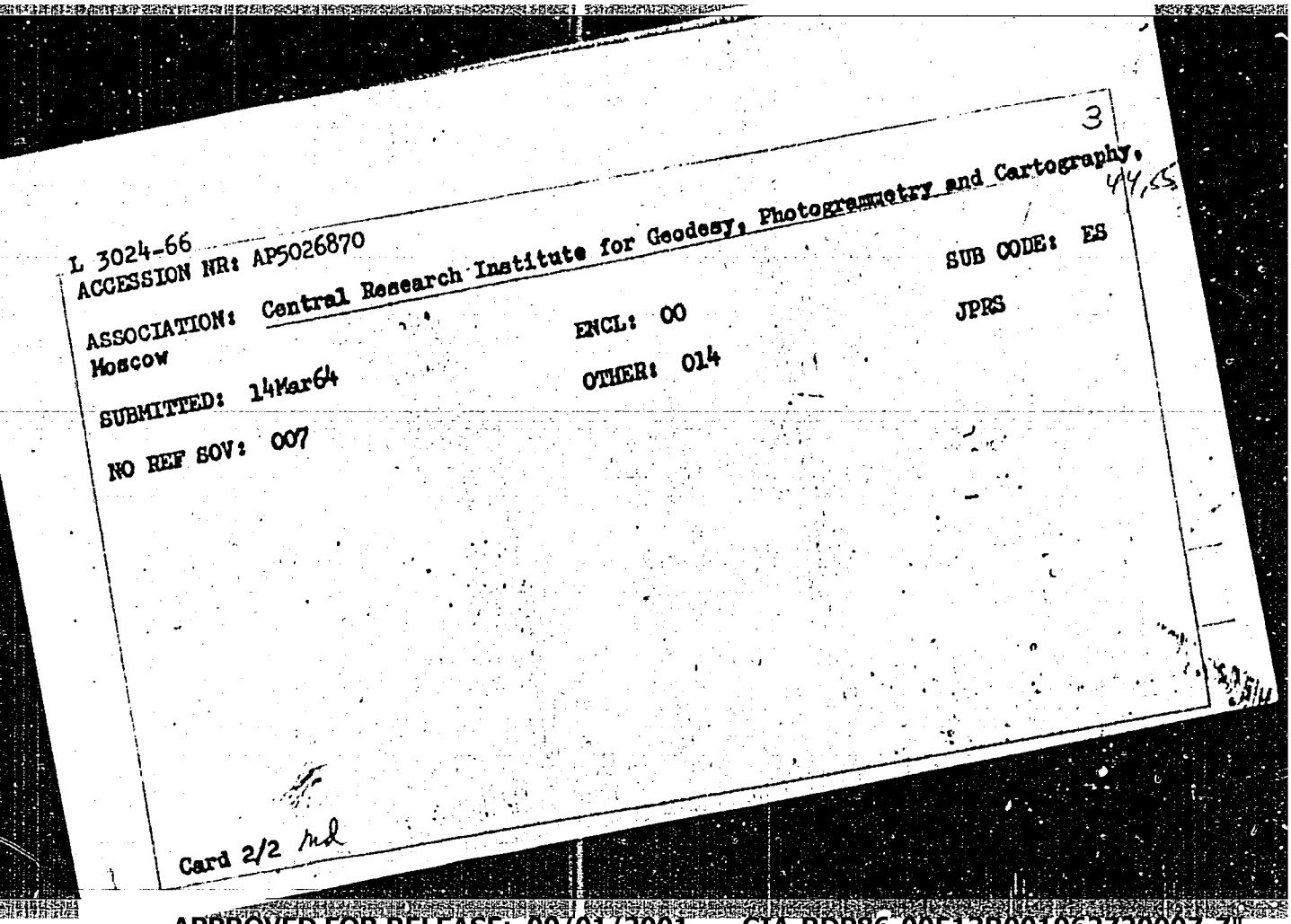
SOURCE: Studia geophysica et geodaetica, v.9, no.11, 1965, 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: geodetic survey, triangulation

Abstract [English article, author's Russian summary]: Formulas are derived for computing normal heights, their differences, and the theoretical errors of closure in levelling lines; for mountainous regions these formulas can ensura an accuracy in the order of 1 mm. Recommendations are made with respect to computing the heights of points inside the Earth's crust. It is pointed out that Vignal's system of heights is not connected with the problem of determining the total height of points on the Earth's physical surface, above the reference ellipsoid. Vignal's system of heights is not identical with the system of normal heights. Contrary to general belief, the method proposed by Rune for determining heights is not identical with the method of determining normal heights. The results obtained in computations according to Rune's formula depend on the path of levelling. Inaccuracies are pointed out in the works of Bokun and Chojnicki. Orig. art. has 1 figure, 34 formulas, and 1 table.

Card 1/2

22
19
B



3

L 3024-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5026870

ASSOCIATION: Central Research Institute for Geodesy, Photogrammetry and Cartography, Moscow

SUBMITTED: 14Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 014 JPRS

Card 2/2 nd

GURVICH, A.A.; YEREMEYEV, V.F.

Mitogenetic radiation as chemiluminescence. Interrelation between fluorescence processes and those similar to phosphorescence in living systems. Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 21:135-141 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 3795-66 EWT(1) GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023299 UR/2547/65/000/157/0069/0084

36
33
B+1

AUTHOR: Yeremyev, V. F.

44,55

TITLE: The determination of normal altitudes

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii. Trudy, no. 157, 1965. Issledovaniya po geodezicheskoy gravimetrii (Research on geodetic gravimetry), 69-84

TOPIC TAGS: geodesy, geodetic survey, Earth Planet, measurement

44,55,12

ABSTRACT: In view of the interest accorded in the SSSR and abroad to the theory of Mologenskiy concerning the determination of the external gravitational field and the shape of the Earth, the present author investigated thoroughly some of the earlier derivations. The largest term omitted in the Taylor series expansion of the perturbing potential used by Molodenskiy is equal to $\partial U(B, H_q)/\partial B \cdot \Delta B$, where U is the normal potential, B the approximate value of the geodesic latitude, ΔB the difference between the true value of the geodesic latitude and B, and H_q the normal altitude. Even with $\Delta B = 0'.6$ this term is less than $10^{-6} H_q$. Formulas for the calculation of normal altitudes, normal altitude .

Card 1/3 UDC: 528.375

L 3795-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023299

3

differences, and theoretical closing errors of leveling polygons have been derived assuring an accuracy within one millimeter in mountainous terrain. Methods are also proposed for the calculation of depths in the interior of the Earth. In the discussion based on 25 references the author shows that the Vignal system of altitudes (Jean Vignal, Ove Simonsen, Identite des corrections de pesanteur appliquees aux altitudes dans les pays de l'Europe de l'Est et en France, Reproduit par Robert Authonsen, Copenhague, 1962) is not connected to the problem of the determination of the total height of points on the physical surface of the Earth above the reference ellipsoid, i.e., Vignal system of altitudes is not identical with the system of normal heights. Likewise, the method for altitude determination as proposed by G. Rune (Veroeffentlichungen des Finnischen geodaetischen Institutes, 1949, N 36, 227-231) is not identical with that of the normal altitude determination. As a matter of fact, the results of the computations according to Rune's formulas depend on the path of the appropriate leveling line. The author also points out some inaccuracies in articles criticizing Molodenskiy's method. Orig. art. has: 47 formulas, 2 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii, Moscow (Central Scientific-Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Photographic Survey and Cartography)

44,55

Card 2/3

L 3795-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023299

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 019

OC

Card 3/3

L 3265-66 EWI(d)/EWT(1) IJP(c) GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023296 UR/2547/65/000/157/0003/0046
528.21:531.26

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, V. F.; Yurkina, M. I.

TITLE: Computation methods based on Molodenskiy's integral equation for the disturbing potential

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii. Trudy, no. 157, 1965. Issledovaniya po geodezicheskoy gravimetrii (Research on geodetic gravimetry), 3-46

TOPIC TAGS: geodetic gravimetry, gravity computation, disturbing potential, gravity anomaly, gravity potential

ABSTRACT: The Molodenskiy method of deriving the integral equation for the disturbing potential T is used to obtain the expression for

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the T-derivative along a tangent τ to the earth's surface:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau} = -\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_S \left\{ \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial r}{\partial \tau}\left(g - \gamma - \frac{T}{\gamma}\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \nu}\right)\sec^2\alpha - (T-\bar{T})\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}\frac{\partial \frac{1}{r}}{\partial \nu}\sec^2\alpha - \right.\right.$$

$$\left.\left. - 2\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}\bar{D}\left(\frac{1}{r}, h\right) + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial r}{\partial \tau}\Delta_1 h\right)\right\}\cos\alpha\, dS,$$

where r is the distance between the fixed station and the station being observed, g is the gravity measurement, γ is its normal, ν is the normal to the reference surface, α is the angle of tilt of the surface S with respect to the reference surface, and $\bar{T}$ is the value of T at the station being observed. This formula can be used to express the deflection of the vertical on the physical surface of the earth in terms of gravity anomalies and the disturbing potential. Methods are presented for the computation of the disturbing potential,

L 3265-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023296

deflection of the vertical, and the Stokes constants (in spherical functions). Stokes approximations are derived, and corrections to them are calculated by representing the physical surface of the earth as sides of a polyhedron; the projections of the sides on the reference sphere are spherical triangles. The heights of the sides are determined by the formula

$$h = a\theta + b\lambda + c,$$

where θ and λ are the polar distance and longitude, respectively, and a, b, and c are coefficients determined from h at the angles of the sides. Three formulas are derived for expressing the disturbing potential and deflection of the vertical in the case where the distance between the fixed station and the station being observed exceeds 300 km, or where the terrain in the vicinity of the station being observed is relatively flat. Investigations carried out on a model of the earth constructed in the form of a cone situated on the reference plane indicate that the Stokes approximation of the disturbing potential, using the first of the above formulas, does not

Card 3/4

L 3265-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023296

improve the accuracy of the Vening-Meinesz formula for the area effect in a mountainous region. Orig. art. has: 71 formulas and 8 figures. [ER]

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii, Moscow (Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying, and Cartography) 44,55

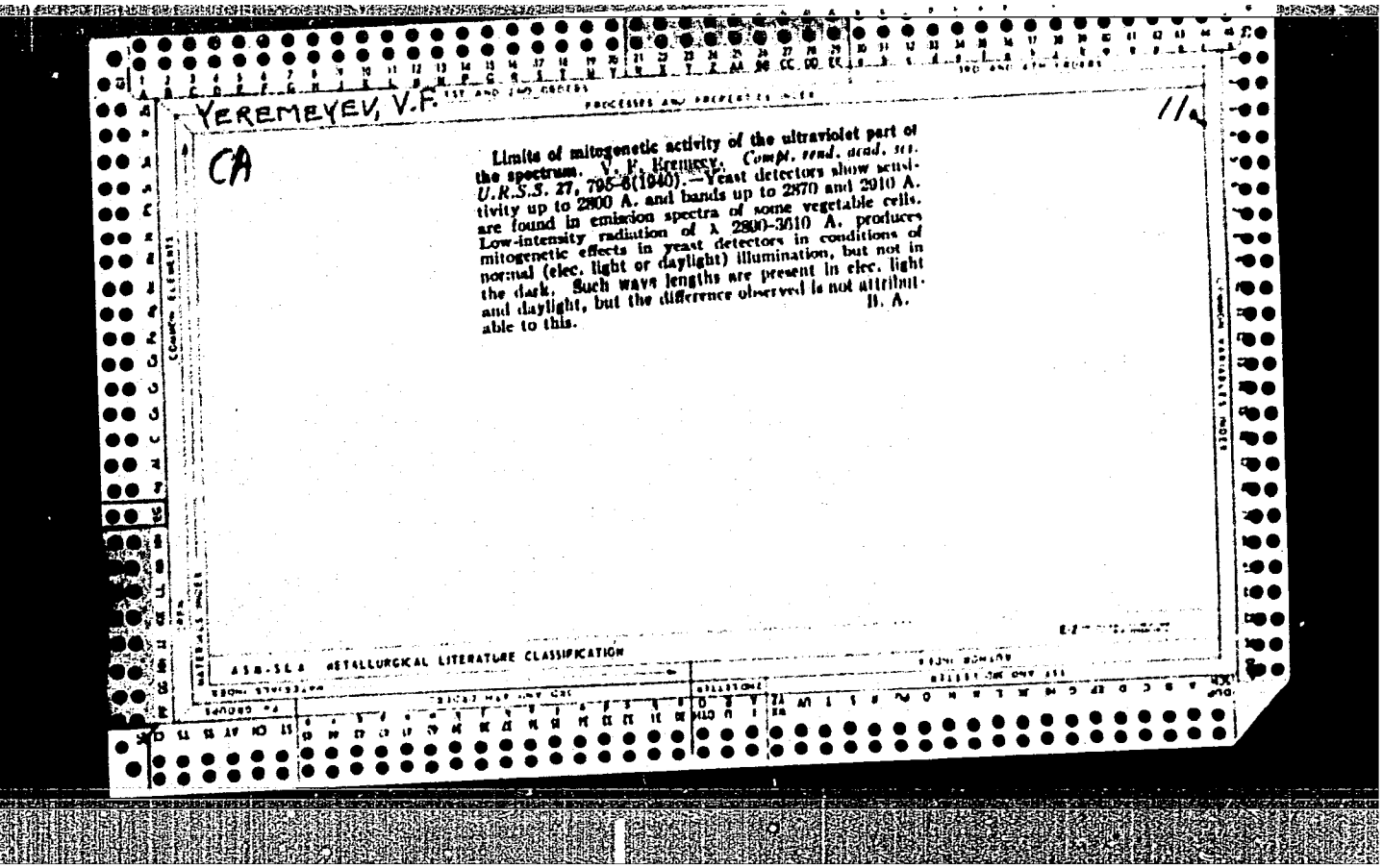
SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4106

Card 4/4

YEREMEYEV, V.F.

Determination of normal altitudes. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.157:69-84 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)



YEREMEYEV, V.F.

CA

Limits of mitogenetic activity of the ultraviolet part of the spectrum. V. F. Yeremeyev. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 27, 795-8(1940).—Yeast detectors show sensitivity up to 2800 A. and bands up to 2870 and 2910 A. are found in emission spectra of some vegetable cells. Low-intensity radiation of λ 2800-3610 A. produces mitogenetic effects in yeast detectors in conditions of normal (elec. light or daylight) illumination, but not in the dark. Such wave lengths are present in elec. light and daylight, but the difference observed is not attributable to this. H. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YEREMEYEV, V. F.

"Use of the Modeling Method for the Investigation of Formulas Determining the Shape of the Earth." Sub 27 Apr 51, Moscow Inst of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography, Ministry of Higher Education USSR for Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

[illegible], V. I.

"The Introduction of Errors, Due to the Deflection of the Vertical Into Measured Horizontal Directions," Sb. Ref. Tsentr. n.-i. In-ta Geod. Aeros'yemki i Kartogr, No 2, 1955, pp 5-7

In mountainous regions the deflection of the vertical may be computed with a mean quadratic error of 1" .2 to 1" .5, lowering the accuracy of triangulation, as compared with plane regions. Therefore linear interpolation of the coordinates of the deflection of the vertical is not tolerated. (RZhAstr, No8,1955) SO: Sum.No. 713, 9 Nov 55

YEREMEYEV, V.F.; YURKINA, M.I.

Application of dynamic heights. Sbor.st.po geod.no.10:23-38 '55.
(Altitudes--Measurement) (MLRA 10:2)

YEREMEYEV, V.F.

Tables for calculating the deflection of the vertical line on the physical surface of the Earth and the height of a quasigeoid. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.121:3-16 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Geodesy--Tables, etc.)

YEREMEYEV, V.F.; YURKINA, M.I.

Computing the effect of far zones on the height of the quasigeoid and on the deflection of the vertical. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.121:17-24 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Geodesy)

YEREMEYEV, V.F.

Design of squared transparent sheets for calculating the height of the quasigeoid and the deflection of the vertical by means of the Stokes and Wening-Meines formulas. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.121:43-75 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Geodesy)

YEREMEYEV, V.F.

Formulas and tables for computing geodetic coordinates by molodenskii's method. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.121:77-104 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Geodesy)

YEREMEYEV, V.F.

A method for solving an inverse geodetic problem on large distances by means of computing the coordinates of the "mean" point of geodetic line. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.121:105-112 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Geodesy)

YEREMEYEV, V. F.

AUTHORS: Scientific Collaborators of the TsNIIGAiK: Yurkina, M.I., Yeremeyev, V.F., Fedosov, F.I., Uspenskiy, M.S., Meshchanskiy, F.L. 6-58-4-14/16

TITLE: Letter to the Editor (Pis'mo v redaktsiyu)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 66-66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that different tables published for the same quantities, which differ only by the distribution of the material, by the reduction of the number of figures of tabulated amounts, and by the modification of the intervals between them are being published by various persons who describe themselves as authors and claim authors' rights. It is demanded that this state of affairs be ended and that in no case these persons, who merely carry out some modifications of existing tables, be allowed to claim authorship. The calculation of tables must be entrusted to the care of organizations, so that the costs of editions would be reduced.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Tables— Material distribution

3(4) SOV/6-59-4-16/20

AUTHORS: Yurkina, M. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Yeremeyev, V. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Makarov, N. P., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences

TITLE: On a Result of the 11th General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in Toronto (Ob odnom itoge XI General'noy assamblei MGGS v Toronto)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 59-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the meeting of the International Gravimetric Commission in Paris in 1956, M. S. Molodenskiy delivered a short report on his method of determining the figure of the real earth. Special attention was then paid to this communication. It eliminated the need of a regulation. In this case, the accuracy of determining the figure and dimensions of the earth only depends on the density and completeness of the gravimetric, astronomic and geodetic surveys on the physical earth's surface. The only condition required for Molodenskiy's method is that the earth's surface has no acute angles, i.e. that a certain tangential surface can be laid on each point of the same. Many countries have already provided their areas with a gravimetric survey with one point to every 10 km^2. With

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On a Result of the 11th General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in Toronto

the use of gravimetric surveys of such accuracy and density, and of the theory by Molodenskiy, the deflections from the vertical, for instance, can be determined with an accuracy of up to 0".1. According to the theory by Stokes such accuracy can only be attained by carrying out the present gravimetric surveys not on the earth's surface but on a regulated geoid which is, however, physically impossible. As, however, the elements of the external gravitation field, and particularly the deflections from the vertical, are necessary to solve different geodetic tasks, attempts were carried out abroad to improve the old traditional way basing on Stokes' theory in order that the accuracy of the conclusions should correspond to the accuracy of the survey. Such an attempt is represented by a suggestion made by Graf-Hunter at the 11th Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in September 1957. He suggested to consider the gravitational anomalies to be measured in points on the physical earth's surface. Graf-Hunter did, however, not consider the changes in the deflections from the vertical, nor did he put forward methods of considering these changes. As can be seen from

On a Result of the 11th General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in Toronto

the paper by A. A. Izotov (Ref 3), the Assembly did not recognize the importance of the report by M. S. Molodenskiy though it had been submitted to it. In this connection, the fault in Izotov's paper is pointed out. He asserts that Graf-Hunter is in agreement with Molodenskiy's method but suggests to solve the problem in a different way. Also the assertion by Izotov (Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 7) that Molodenskiy suggests a formula of the Stokes type generalized by him is not correct. The known Stokes'formula is obtained as a special case of Molodenskiy's theory. Finally, the authors of the present paper express their astonishment at the fact that the Assembly approved the method by Graf-Hunter as corresponding to the requirements of Stokes' theorem. There are 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

MOLODENSKIY, Mikhail Sergeyevich; YEREMEYEV, Vladimir Fedorovich; YURKINA, Mariya Ivanova; MAKAROV, N.P., otv.red.; SHAMAROVA, T.A., red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Methods for studying the exterior gravitational field and the figure of the earth] Metody izucheniia vneshnego gravitatsionnogo polia i figury zemli. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1960. 151 p. (Leningrad. TSentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut geodezii aerosʺemki i kartografii. Trudy, no.131). (MIRA 13:6)

(Earth--Figure) (Gravity)

YEREMEYEV, V.F

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4291
SOV/42-S-131

Kolodenskiy, Mikhail Sergeyevich, Vladimir Fedorovich Yeremeyev, and Mariya Ivanovna Yurkina

Metody izucheniya vneshnego gravitatsionnogo polya i figury zemli (Methods of Studying the Outer Gravitational Field and the Figure of the Earth). Moscow, Geodezizdat, 1960. 250 p. Series: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii. Trudy, vyp. 131)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii.

Ed.: N.P. Makarov; Ed. of Publishing House; T.A. Shamarova; Tech. Ed.: V.V. Romanova.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for geodesists, surveyors, and cartographers. It may also be used by students of geodesy and cartography.

COVERAGE: This issue of the Transactions of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Survey, and Cartography deals with methods of investigating the outer gravitational field in a system of coordinates applicable to the entire Earth. The authors analyze the possibilities of a geometric method, i.e.,

Card 1/4

Methods of Studying the Outer Gravitational Field (Cont.) SOV/4291

combination of precise linear and angular measurements (triangulation, astronomic determination of latitudes, longitudes and azimuths and trigonometric levelling). Authors give methods for the determination of anomalies of the gravitational field and methods of numerical integration and the possible errors in gravimetric conclusions. Chapters I to VII are based mainly on the work of M.S. Molodenskiy, and Chapter VIII on the work of V.F. Yeremeyev. The authors thank I.D. Zhongolovich, L.P. Pellinen and N.P. Makarov. There are 111 references; 83 Soviet, 12 English, 10 German, 4 French, 1 Italian, and 1 Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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YURKINA, M.I.; MAKAROV, N.P.; YEREMEYEV, V.F.

Present state of theories applied to the study of the earth's physical surface. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.139:45-59 '60.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Earth--Figure)

S/006/62/000/005/002/002
D054/D113

AUTHORS: Yurkina, M.I. and Yeremeyev, V.F.

TITLE: Three-dimensional geodesy

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 5, 1962, 63-71

TEXT: The theory of determining the Earth's shape by geodetic measurements on its surface, proposed and substantiated in 1945 by M.S. Molodenskiy, gives a full, practically realizable solution to all problems of three-dimensional geodesy. Whereas Western geodesists are still discussing these problems, Soviet geodesists have been accurately working out problems of three-dimensional geodesy since the beginning of the 1950's. Molodenskiy's theory, little known and insufficiently understood abroad, was exposed in his works published in 1945 and 1948 and in the following articles: (1) "Izucheniye figury Zemli geometricheskim (astronomo-geodezicheskim) metodom" ("The study of the Earth's shape by a geometric (astronomic-geodetic) method"), Sbornik statey GUGK 1949, no 27, and reprinted in the Trudy TsNIIGAiK, 1950, no 75; (2) "Novyy metod resheniya geodeziche-

Card 1/2

Three-dimensional geodesy

skikh zadach" ("A new method of solving geodetical problems"), Trudy TsNIIGAiK, 1954, no 103. Problems of three-dimensional geodesy were discussed at the Toronto and Helsinki assemblies of the IGGA held in 1957 and 1960, respectively, as well as at the 1959 Venice Symposium devoted exclusively to problems of three-dimensional geodesy. Theories exposed there by several specialists including Brigadier Martin Hotin, Director of Overseas Surveying in England, and Antonio Marussi, Director of the Institute of Geodesy and Topography at Trieste University, only repeated the findings and formulas published long ago by Molodenskiy. H. Dufour, Levallois, R.A. Hirvonen, Eyerhammar, Bodemueller, Vignal, C.F. Baeschlin, Kobold and Hunziker are mentioned.

S/547/62/000/145/001/002
E032/E414

AUTHORS: Molodenskiy, M.S., Yeremeyev, V.F., Yurkina, M.I.

TITLE: An estimate of the accuracy of Stokes's series and some attempts to improve his theory

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii. Trudy. no.145. 1962. Issledovaniya po geodezicheskoy gravimetrii, 3-21

TEXT: It is pointed out that because the regularization of the Earth cannot be carried out with sufficient accuracy, the accuracy of Stokes's series may be appreciably lower than the nominal accuracy. For high order harmonics there is no simple relation between the coefficients of expansions representing anomalies defined on the Earth's surface and the Stokes constants characterizing the external gravitational field. This effect is now investigated with a model in the shape of a sphere girded along the equator by a toroidal belt half buried in the sphere and covered by lateral conical surfaces in order to reduce the angle with the sphere to about 10°. Various methods of expanding the disturbing potential are then tried and numerical values for the

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An estimate of the accuracy ...

expansion coefficients are tabulated. The expansion coefficients are computed (1) for the given distribution of anomalous masses, (2) by formally referring the quasigeoidal heights at points on the model's surface to the reference sphere and (3) by formally referring the gravitational anomalies to the sphere and applying the Stokes series. Marked discrepancies are found between the numerical values obtained for these coefficients in the three cases, and it is concluded that these discrepancies can only be explained by high harmonics in the formal expansions for the anomalies and the heights of points on the physical surface. The present results are in full agreement with earlier calculations of quasigeoidal and geoidal heights at the equator and the pole. The error in the integral Stokes formula at the pole of the model, i.e. well away from the region with large gravitational anomalies and large slopes, turns out to be greater than the possible departure of the quasigeoid from Listing's geoid. It is concluded that current practical methods of computing the coefficients in the expansion for the disturbing potential from gravity measurements are inadequate. In order to achieve acceptable accuracy the theory

of the external gravitational field and the shape of the Earth's physical surface must be used. A survey is then made of the various theoretical treatments available in the literature. It is shown that the methods of S.V. Gromov (Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, no.19, 1956, 174-185: no.19, 1957, 145-152: Uch. zap. LGU, no.273, 1958, 208-249) and of R.A. Hirvonen (Sarja A. III Geologica-Geographica, 56, Helsinki, 1960) cannot lead to an improvement in Stokes's theory, whereas the method due to Arne Bjerhammar (Series A III, Geologica - Geographica, 1961, 61) leads to the same accuracy as Stokes's formula. The authors also disagree with the model of J. de Graaff-Hunter which is said to lead to the same difficulties as the application of Stokes's theory to the real Earth. Finally, the integral equation for the disturbing potential developed by J.J. Levallois (Bull. Geod., 1958, N50) and Bjerhammar is shown to be subject to an error of the order of the slope of the Earth's physical surface at the point under investigation. This error may reach up to 40%.
There are 5 figures and 7 tables.

Card 3/3

MOLODENSKIY, M.S.; YEREMEYEV, V.F.; YURKINA, M.I.

Problem of transversal shift in triangulation. Geod. i kart. no.6:3-5 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Triangulation)

BROVAR, V.V.; YEREMEYEV, V.F.; MAKAROV, N.P.; PELLINEN, L.P.; SHIMBIREV, B.P.; YURKINA, M.I.

Determining the external gravitational field and the figure of the earth. Geod. i kart. no.10:74-76 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

YURKINA, M.I.; YEREMEYEV, V.F.

Estimating the accuracy of deflections of the vertical and the accuracy of astronomical and astronomical-gravimetric leveling. Geod. i kart. no.8:76-78 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

YEREMEYEV, V.F.

On the problem of determining normal heights. Studia geophys 9 no.1:1-13 '65.

1. Central Research Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry and Cartography, Moscow, Verkhnyaya Pervomayskaya E-264, U.S.S.R. Submitted March 14, 1964.

POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.; YEREMEYEV, V.I.

Prospects for applying the theory of creep and inheritance toward calculation of processes in metalworking by pressure. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.11:62-68 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

20582
S/109/61/006/002/014/023
E140/E435

9.3150
9.4120

AUTHORS: Lobov, G.D. and Yeremeyev, V.I.

TITLE: Certain Effects Accompanying Detection in Gas Discharge

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1961, Vol.6, No.2, pp.286-291

TEXT: An experimental verification is given of the hypothesis that microwave detection in gas discharge devices is accompanied by variation of both the discharge current and the magnitude of glow of the gas. Curves of various discharge parameters along the length of a special tube indicate that the maximum pulse detection coincides with the maximum of excitation, with these maxima occurring at the negative glow. The regions of maximum recombination intensity and of excitation do not coincide, giving maxima of the corresponding parameters in different locations in the gas discharge. The experimental results show agreement between the phenomena of detection and of variation of glow intensity. A qualitative explanation of the results can be based on the assumption that the microwave power varies the electron energy. Three physical phenomena in the tube are considered to be related to the detection process. These are the variation of the

S/109/61/006/002/014/023
E140/E435

recombination factor, of the number of excited atoms and the number of collisions leading to excitation. These phenomena influence the discharge current and hence the detection process. There are 8 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut
Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki
(Moscow Power Engineering Institute, Department of Basic Theory of Radioengineering)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1960

YEREMEYEV, V.M.

My experience in proofreading map compilations. Shor.st.no kart. no.6:53-57 '54. (MLRA 10:9)
(Cartography) (Proofreading)

YEREMEYEV, V.P.

CA

Neointrusions in the Uruch basin (Central Caucasus). D. S. Belyankin, V. P. Eremeev and V. P. Petrov. *Trans. Inst. Geol. Sci., Petr. Ser.* **3**, No. 4, 1-31 (1938); *Mineralog. Abstracts* **7**, 155 (1940).—In a granodiorite intrusion the potash-feldspar is mainly anorthoclase (α 1.521, γ 1.525). In the contact-altered igneous rocks oligoclase and microcline are partly transformed into anorthoclase and antiperthite; diabase and porphyrite dikes into albite-kersantite; while the sedimentary rocks have become cordierite hornfels. C. A. Silberrad

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YEHEMEYEV, V.P.

Additional data on the study of the neointrusions of Adzharia. Trudy Inst. Geol. Nauk No.89, Petrograf. Ser. No.28, 62-77 '48.
(CA 47 no.22:12154 '53)

CA YEREMEYEV, V.P.

Intrusions of central Tuva. V. P. Eremeev (Geol. Inst. Acad. Sci. S.S.S.R.). *Doklady* [illegible] *S.S.S.R.* 67, 543-5(1949). Quartz-diorites with rather scarce granites, accompanied by diabases and contact formations of different types occur amidst the Lower and Middle Cambrian, forming the highly metamorphic chlorite schists of the Central Tuva, principally in the valleys of rivers Medzhigef and Ugesh. Extensive quant. microscopic and analytical studies of these rocks show the highly hybridic character of the hornfelses, skarns, etc., which surround the apparent granite-diorite batholith, particularly in the region of Somovka. The differentiation series of the intrusives shows all chem. transitions from granite to diabase, and shows how intensely the older rocks were assimilated and hybridized. It is even probable that the course-grained quartz-diorites are hybrids in their chem. and petrographic character.

W. Eitel

YEREMEYEV, V.P.

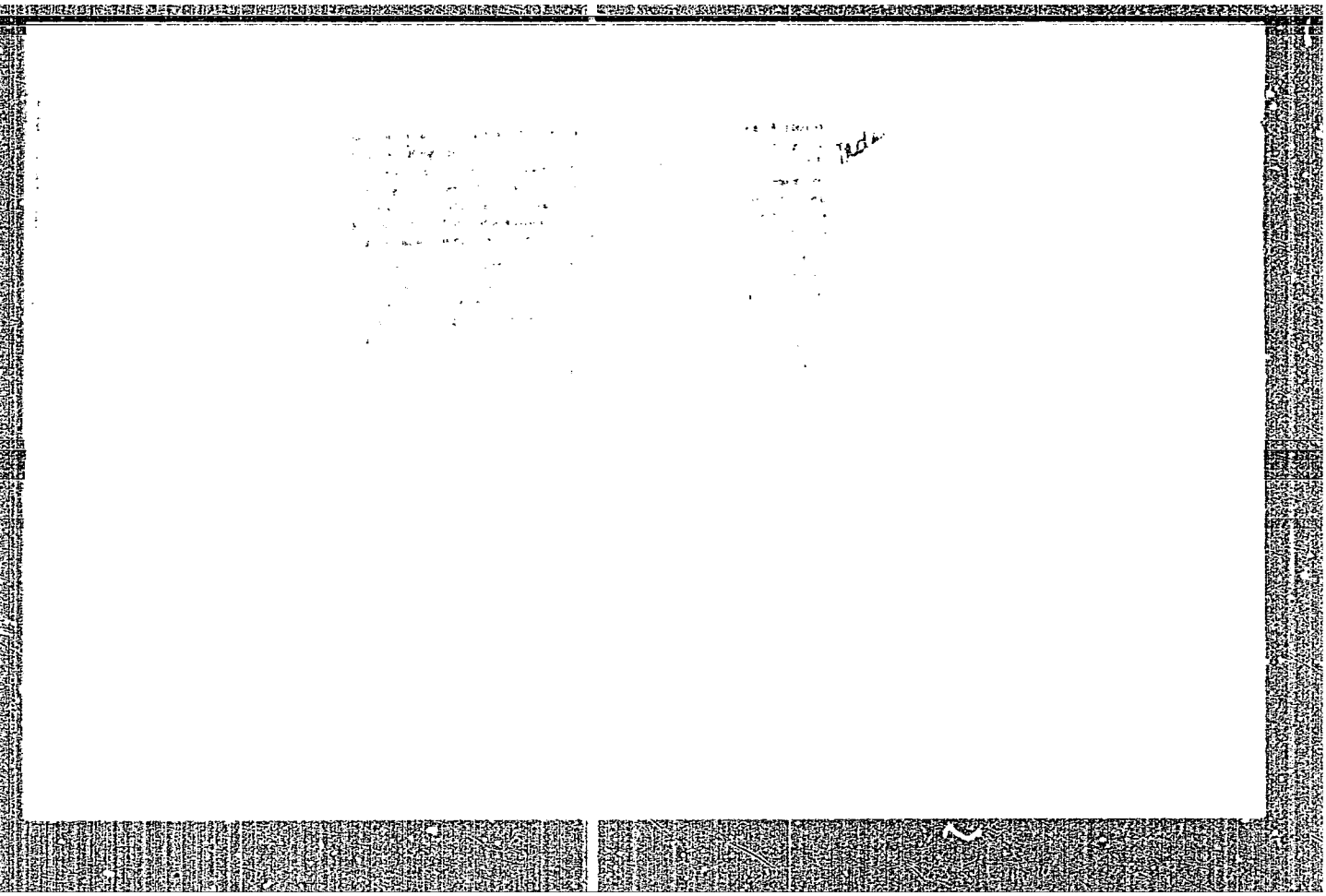
CA

8

Intrusions in Central Tuva and the contact processes connected with them. V. P. Yeremeev. *Trudy Inst. Geol. Nauk, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 107, *Petrog. Ser.* No. 31, 71–83(1950).—Discussion of the processes, accompanied by chem. and mineralogical analyses. M. Hoch

YEREMEYEV, V.P.

Problem of the character of contact changes in clay shales. (In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Voprosy petrografii i mineralogii. Moskva, 1953. Vol. 1, p.113-118) (MLRA 7:4)
(Clay) (Shale)



YEREMEYEV, V.P.; SHORYGINA, L.D.

Clays and clayey soils in the central region of Tuva Autonomous Province. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk no.165:31-46 '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Tuva Autonomous Province--Clay)

YEREMEYEV, V.P.

Materials on the petrography and nonmetallic ore deposits of southeastern and western Tuva. Trudy IGEM no.10:108-142 '57.
(Tuva Autonomous Province--Petrology) (MIRA 11:6)

YEREMEYEV, V.P.

Agalmatolite in Tuva. Trudy IGEM no.17:23-33 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Tuva Autonomous Province--Agalmatolite)

YEREMEYEV, V.P.

Petrography and nonmetallic minerals in the eastern part of the central Kamchatka Range. Trudy IGEM no.17:107-142 '57.(MIRA 11:6)
(Kamchatka--Petrology)

SOV/11-59-10-9/16

3(5)

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, V.P.

TITLE: On Potassium Metasomatosis in Granites of the South-Western Tuva

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1959, No. 10, pp 100-106 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Numerous intrusions of granites and granitoids of various composition and age are observed in the south-western part of Tuva, forming the so-called Tannuol'skiy complex. Red-colored granites in the region of the Agar.-Dag-Tayga mountain ridge are usually situated near the plutonic tectonic faults, in contact with enclosing Cambrian dynamometamorphized schists. The red color of granites in some places change to pink. Microscopic studies showed that in the central red parts of the intrusion, the feldspar part of the granite, especially the latticed microcline, was to a large extent pelitized and the plagioclast - much less. In places of contact with the Cambrian rocks, the granites are cataclysed and are represented by plagiogranites. On the whole, the intrusion was formed

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from plagiogranites, but the plagioclast was replaced by the microline. Results of chemical analyses of these rocks are given in table 3. All analyses were made in the laboratory of the Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the AS USSR, by M.G. Zamurayeva, O.P. Ostrogorskaya and D.N. Knyazeva. The same processes of replacement of the plagioclast by the latticed microline are observed in other intrusions of the region, near the Tes-Khem and Ulor Rivers. Granites from the Yamalyg mountain range situated 15 km from the mentioned faulted zone sharply differ from the above granites. They are of light-grey color and the microscopic study disclosed the presence of quartz with resorbed microline and plagioclast crystals. In some places plagioclast crystal concentrations alternate with large parts of secondary latticed microcline, forming a porphyric structure (figure 4). Small allotriomorphic resorbed plagioclastic relics are observed in certain parts of the microcline structure. The author thinks that the microclinization of Tuva granites is associated with the late postmagmatic alkaline

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solutions which by their action caused the metasomatic replacement of the plagioclast by the microcline. The same magmatic hearth from which the granites were formed was also the source of those alkaline solutions. Such a theory was already proposed by G.D. Afanas'yev and D.S. Korzhinskiy. There are 3 photographs, 2 tables, 1 map, 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR (Institute of Geology of Mineral Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1959

YEREMEYEV, V.P.; MOROZENKOV, B.Ya.; PETROV, V.P.; SOKOLOVA, L.A.

Genesis and distribution of chrysotile-asbestos deposits as a form of contact effect exerted by granitoids on ultrabasic rocks. Trudy IGEM no.31:19-35 '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Asbestos)

YEREMEYEV, V.P.

Petrography and genesis of the Aktovrakskoye chrysotile-asbestos deposit. Trudy IGEM no.31:68-111 '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Tuva Autonomous Province--Asbestos)

YEREMEYEV, V.P.

Genesis of the Chazadyr hornblende mineralization (western Tuva). Trudy IGEM no.47:43-52 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Chazadyr region (Tuva Autonomous Province)--Hornblende)

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Mineral resources of Tuva. Priroda 49 no.10:63-65 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Tuva Automonous Province--Mines and mineral resources)

YEREMEYEV, V.P.

Genetic types of talcites and soapstones in the Tuva Autonomous Province. Trudy IGEM no.63:48-65 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Tuva Autonomous Province--Talc)

YEREMEYEV, V.P.

Distribution of various genetic types of asbestos and talc in the Tuva A.S.S.R. Zakonom. razm. polezn. iskop. 6:175-194 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.
(Tuva A.S.S.R.—Asbestos)
(Tuva A.S.S.R.—Talc)